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IECHYD DIGIDOL A GOFAL CYMRU /DIGITAL HEALTH AND CARE WALES

NHS Wales Anti-sexual Harassment Policy

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NHS Wales Anti-sexual Harassment Policy

“We are unwavering in our responsibility to protect the physical and psychological safety of every employee — regardless of role, background, or identity.

This policy reinforces our commitment to listen, to act swiftly and fairly, and to build a culture rooted in respect, inclusivity, and accountability. Everyone has the right to feel safe at work and through this policy, we are determined to make that right a lived reality for all.”

Approved by: Welsh Partnership Forum

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This policy contains references to sexual misconduct that some colleagues may find distressing.

If you have experienced or feel you may be experiencing unwanted, inappropriate and/or harmful sexual behaviours there are people who can support you. Your local employee wellbeing or occupational health teams can help you get support, and you can find a wide range of support providers in Appendix 4 of this policy.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Worker Protection (Amendment of Equality Act 2010) Bill received Royal Assent on 26 October 2023, to become the [Worker Protection \(Amendment of Equality Act 2010\) Act 2023](#). The focus of the act is to place a proactive duty on employers to take reasonable steps to prevent sexual harassment of their employees in the workplace.

Research consistently and regularly tells us that sexism, sexual harassment and sexual assault is happening in every corner of society hour by hour, day by day.

NHS Wales is unequivocal that sexual harassment is unlawful and damaging to reporters of harassment and must not be tolerated. NHS Wales is committed to taking all reasonable steps to prevent employees or service users experiencing or witnessing sexual harassment.

It is acknowledged that sexual harassment often occurs where there is a power imbalance, and that people in certain groups may be more vulnerable than others.

Aggravating factors such as abuse of power over a more junior colleague will be considered when decisions about disciplinary action are taken.

Within the workplace, employers have a responsibility to protect all employees from sexual harassment. We are committed to providing a working environment free from sexual harassment and ensuring all staff are treated, and treat others, with dignity and respect. We recognise that sexual harassment can occur both in and outside the workplace, such as on business trips, or at work-related events or social functions, or on social media.

Sexual harassment or victimisation of any member of staff, or anyone they come into contact with during the course of their work, is unlawful and will not be tolerated. The law requires employers to take reasonable steps to prevent sexual harassment of their staff during the course of their employment.

We will take active steps to help prevent the sexual harassment and victimisation of all staff.

Anyone who is a victim of, or witness to, sexual harassment is encouraged to report it in accordance with this policy. This will enable us to take appropriate action and provide support.

Sexual harassment and victimisation may result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

2. WHAT IS THIS POLICY FOR?

This policy sets out to:

- Raise awareness and provide guidance for staff to identify behaviours that constitute sexual harassment with the explicit aim of preventing cases of sexual harassment in the first instance.
- Help and encourage reporters of harassment or sexual harassment to ask for help and report the incident safely.

- Inform managers and employees of the processes to follow where acts of sexual harassment occur.
- Raise awareness of the serious and harmful impacts of sexual harassment, and the need to deal with cases in a sensitive, supportive, timely and robust manner.
- Ensure that managers are aware of their duty to take a proactive approach to preventing sexual harassment in the workplace.
- Help managers refer reporters of sexual harassment to appropriate support.
- Help employees understand where they can find appropriate support.
- Support the NHS Wales in increasing the reporting of incidents of sexual harassment.

3. SCOPE

The Anti-sexual Harassment Policy aims to set out a framework for line managers to deal with any occurrences of sexual harassment or inappropriate behaviour by our staff (which may include consultants, contractors and agency workers) and also by third parties such as customers, suppliers or visitors to our premises.

This policy applies to all employees, officers, consultants, self-employed contractors, casual workers including bank staff and locums, agency workers, apprentices, volunteers and interns. Our obligations and your duties under this policy also extend to job applicants and former employees.

NHS Wales has a duty of care to protect employees from, and prevent incidents of, sexual harassment from individuals within the physical or digital workplace.

4. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- We will support the prevention of sexual harassment and abuse by ensuring everyone has access to relevant information and learning opportunities.
- We will create working environments that are open, safe and do not tolerate inappropriate behaviour.
- We will work actively with groups who are more likely to experience sexual harassment and abuse.
- We will ensure that all sexual safety concerns are taken seriously, treated sensitively and managed appropriately.
- We will support colleagues who experience unwanted, inappropriate and/or harmful sexual behaviours.
- We will clearly communicate and role model appropriate behaviours in line with our values and frameworks.
- We will provide confidential, accessible and non-retaliatory reporting mechanisms for individuals to raise concerns about sexual harassment.
- We will ensure our Executive Teams regularly review data relating to sexual misconduct and that lessons are learnt and changes in practice are made to improve sexual safety in the workplace

Confidentiality will be maintained as far as possible unless there is a safeguarding or legal concern that needs to be reported and to the extent required to ensure a fair process is followed.

These commitments will apply to everyone in NHS Wales equally and without prejudice.

This policy will be reviewed at regular intervals to monitor and ensure its effectiveness.

INFORMATION – DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

5. DEFINITIONS

It is recognised that terminology used in guidance for dealing with incidents of sexual harassment is complex and can be emotive. Terminology can have the effect of pre-judging a case and causing unconscious bias to have an effect.

5.1 Definitions used in this policy of people and roles that may be involved in a sexual harassment report include:

- **Reporter of Harassment** – Recognising that anybody can report sexual harassment, for the purposes of this policy, this term is used to describe the person experiencing sexual harassment. A reporter of harassment can be male, female or non-binary.
- **Individual accused of harassment** – an individual against whom a sexual harassment report has been raised. There is no presumption of guilt against an alleged perpetrator.

Human Resources

Your Human Resources (HR) department may be known by a different name. Departments traditionally known as Human Resources (HR) or Personnel may be known by another name in your organisation, such as People and OD (POD), Workforce and OD (WOD), Human Resources (HR), People and Relationship Team, or People Services. In this policy we use the term 'HR or Workforce and OD'.

5.2 Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment refers to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, or other verbal, non-verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature that creates an intimidating, hostile, degrading, or offensive environment. Sexual harassment can happen to anyone regardless of their personal characteristics and can equally be carried out by anyone. A single incidence can be enough to constitute sexual harassment, and a person does not need to have previously objected to it.

It also includes treating someone less favourably because they have submitted or refused to submit to unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, or that is related to gender reassignment or sex at any time in the past.

Sexual harassment is defined by the impact of behaviour(s) on an individual or individuals, even if the behaviour was not intended to have the effect of sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment includes any unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature that directly or indirectly impacts a person's dignity, safety, or ability to participate in an environment. It may involve power dynamics, discrimination, or coercion and can take various forms, such as (but not limited to):

5.2.1 Verbal Harassment

- Sexual remarks, jokes, or comments that are unwelcome or offensive.
- Inappropriate inquiries about someone's personal life, sexual orientation, or body.
- Inappropriate conversations in the workplace, either in one to one or group settings.
- Repeated, unwelcome romantic or sexual propositions.

- Unwelcome sexual advances or suggested behaviour (even if the harasser may perceive this as harmless).

5.2.2 Non-Verbal Harassment

- Displaying or sending sexually explicit or suggestive images, messages, or gestures.
- Leering, staring, or making suggestive facial expressions.
- Sending unwelcome messages, sexually explicit or otherwise through digital communication (including emails, text messages, video clips and images sent by mobile phone or posted on the internet).

Non-verbal harassment may constitute offences contrary to section 1 Malicious Communications Act 1988 ('MCA 1988'), section 127 Communications Act 2003 ('CA 2003'), and offences created in Part 10 of the Online Safety Act 2023 ('OSA 2023').

5.2.3 Physical Harassment

- Unnecessary or inappropriate physical contact or "horseplay", touching, hugging, pinching, grabbing, pushing or brushing against someone without consent.
- Blocking someone's path or invading personal space in a manner that feels intimidating or uncomfortable.

5.2.4 Coercive Sexual Harassment:

- Conditioning employment, promotions, grades, or other opportunities on submission to sexual advances or favours.
- Threatening retaliation or adverse consequences for rejecting such advances.

5.2.5 Hostile Environment Harassment

- Conduct that creates an intimidating or hostile atmosphere through persistent, pervasive, or severe sexual behaviour.
- Harassment that interferes with an individual's work, education, or well-being.
- A person may be sexually harassed even if they were not the intended target. For example, a person may be sexually harassed by pornographic images displayed on a colleague's computer in the workplace.

5.2.6 Victimization

Victimization includes subjecting a person to a detriment because they have done, or are suspected of doing or intending to do, any of the following protected acts:

- (a) Bringing proceedings under the Equality Act 2010.
- (b) Giving evidence or information in connection with proceedings under the Equality Act 2010.
- (c) Doing any other thing for the purposes of or in connection with the Equality Act 2010.
- (d) Alleging that a person has contravened the Equality Act 2010.

Victimization may include, for example:

- (a) Denying someone an opportunity because it is suspected that they intend to make a complaint about sexual harassment.
- (b) Excluding someone because they have raised a grievance about sexual harassment.
- (c) Failing to promote someone because they accompanied another staff member to a grievance meeting.

(d) Dismissing someone because they gave evidence on behalf of another staff member at an employment tribunal hearing.

Sexual harassment and victimisation are unlawful and will not be tolerated. They may lead to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal if they are committed:

- (a) In a work situation.
- (b) During any situation related to work, such as at a social event with colleagues.
- (c) Against a colleague or other person connected to the organisation outside of a work situation, including on social media.
- (d) Against anyone outside of a work situation where the incident is relevant to the person's suitability to carry out their role.

If any sexual harassment or victimisation of staff occurs, we will take steps to remedy any complaints and to prevent it happening again. These may include updating relevant policies, providing further staff training and taking disciplinary action against the perpetrator where feasible and deemed necessary.

5.2.7 Third-party harassment

Third-party harassment occurs where a person is harassed or sexually harassed by someone who does not work for, and who is not an agent of, the same employer, but with whom they have come into contact during the course of their employment. Third-party harassment could include, for example, unwelcome sexual advances from a client, customer or supplier visiting the employer's premises, or where a person is visiting a client, customer or supplier's premises or other location in the course of their employment.

Third-party sexual harassment can result in legal liability and will not be tolerated. The law requires employers to take reasonable steps to prevent sexual harassment by third parties. Although a member of staff cannot bring a claim for third-party harassment alone, it can still result in legal liability for an employer when raised in other types of claims. All staff are encouraged to report any third-party harassment they are a victim of, or witness, in accordance with this policy.

Any sexual harassment by a member of staff against a third party (see above) may lead to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal, for example asking for a patient's number in the course of your work with the intention of contacting them socially would be inappropriate.

We will take active steps to try to prevent third-party sexual harassment of staff.

If we are made aware of any third-party harassment of staff, we will take steps to remedy any complaints and to prevent it happening again. These may include warning the harasser about their behaviour, banning them from our premises, reporting any criminal acts to the police, and sharing information with other branches of the organisation and the harasser's employing organisation.

Offensive behaviour can sometimes be excused as banter or jokes; managers must take a zero-tolerance approach, even when they may face criticism for doing so. Banter can be inoffensive to all those hearing/participating in it at the time but could simultaneously be in violation of expected values and behaviours or another's dignity who may just not be present. This can lead to workplace cultures that are unsafe

If an individual feels that they have been sexually harassed or that they have been impacted by sexual harassment, their feelings are valid, and their complaint must be taken seriously.

Incidents can be considered workplace sexual harassment in circumstances in which the employee is not actually working but that are connected with work, such as work social events.

5.3 Criminal Offences

Some forms of sexual harassment may also constitute criminal offences. Sexual violence or assault refers to any sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act through coercion, force, or without the explicit consent of the individual. It encompasses a range of behaviours that violate a person's autonomy, dignity, and safety, including but not limited to:

5.3.1 Non-Consensual Physical Acts:

- Rape or attempted rape.
- Sexual touching or groping without consent.
- Use of force, intimidation, or threats to engage in sexual activity.

5.3.2 Sexual Exploitation:

- Taking advantage of another person's sexuality without their consent, including distributing explicit images or videos without permission.
- Coercing someone into sexual acts through manipulation or abuse of power.

5.3.3 Acts Perpetrated on Vulnerable Individuals:

- Sexual acts involving individuals unable to give consent due to intoxication, unconsciousness, or lack of capacity (e.g., age, cognitive impairment, or coercive circumstances).

5.3.4 Verbal Threats or Coercion:

- Threatening harm to compel sexual activity.
- Using blackmail or other forms of manipulation to obtain sexual favours.

Criminal acts of this nature come under the portfolio of your Safeguarding Team.

We strongly encourage any employees who believe that they have been a victim of a criminal act to report the incident to the police. Further advice can be obtained from your local Safeguarding team.

6. CONFIDENTIALITY

6.1 Confidentiality and Anonymity

Anonymity and confidentiality are two concepts that are often used interchangeably, but they have distinct differences.

- Anonymity refers to the state of being unknown or unidentified.
- Confidentiality refers to the act of keeping information private and secure; sensitive information will not be disclosed to unauthorised individuals.

Anonymity means an individual's identity is concealed; confidentiality means information is secure.

Confidentiality covered by this Procedure will be maintained wherever possible and as far as reasonably practical, subject to legal and statutory safeguarding obligations and duties to protect other people.

As well as statutory requirements, the 'need to know' may encompass sharing of anonymised information for defined purposes such as supervision, formal support, correct processes or best practice. Therefore, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in every situation.

Details of investigations and complaints must only be disclosed on a 'need to know' basis. Unauthorised disclosure of confidential information may result in disciplinary action, as may any concerns about attempts to influence or intimidate a witness and/or a reporter of harassment.

Confidentiality obligations apply to anyone who is involved including the individual accused of harassment, the reporter of harassment, witnesses and line managers.

The matter should not be discussed with anyone else other than on a 'need to know' basis, and in the context of formal disciplinary proceedings, will normally be limited to:

- the investigating officer
- HR or Workforce and OD colleagues directly involved.
- any relevant witnesses
- the individual accused of the harassment to the extent necessary to enable them to respond.
- safeguarding colleagues
- where represented, Trade Union representatives

This does not mean that support should not or cannot be sought by anyone who is involved, acknowledging that talking about the event may help some people or be essential to their wellbeing, however, this must be done whilst adhering to the confidentiality obligations set out in this section.

Nothing in this Policy will prevent an individual reporting sexual misconduct to the police, professional regulators (such as the GMC or NMC), or any other statutory body. Making a report does not constitute a breach of confidentiality.

Both reporters of harassment and individuals accused of harassment:

- Are free to seek professional support from anyone who would owe them a professional duty of confidentiality (e.g., from their doctor, the services in Appendix A., and similar);
- Can talk to immediate family, on the condition that the people they discuss the situation with agree to maintain confidentiality and that they do not name anyone involved. If family members work together consideration should be given to whether it is appropriate to discuss the situation;
- Cannot discuss it with fellow employees other than the investigating officer, HR or Workforce and OD colleagues directly involved, with their line manager if necessary, and where represented, with Trade Union representatives.

7. RISK AND PREVENTION

Managers are expected to consider the likelihood and impact of sexual harassment within their teams. Factors to consider include, but are not limited to the following:

- power imbalances
- job insecurity, for example, use of temporary staffing, agency staff or contractors
- lone/isolated working, night working and working alone with a third party
- the presence of alcohol (work-related social events)
- patient-facing duties
- lack of diversity in the workforce, especially at a senior level
- workers being placed on secondment
- travel to different work locations
- working from home
- attendance at events outside of the usual working environment, for example, training, conferences or work-related social events
- socialising outside work
- social media contact between workers
- the workforce demographic, for example, the risk of sexual harassment may be higher in a same sex dominated workforce
- a male-dominated workforce
- a workplace culture that permits crude / sexist 'banter', or other disrespectful behaviour
- gendered power imbalances (for example, where most junior staff are female and most senior managers / leaders are male)
- an expectation that workers will attend social events / conferences outside of the workplace or stay away from home overnight (particularly if alcohol is being consumed)
- a failure to respond appropriately to previous reports of sexual harassment

- workers that have more than one protected characteristic, for example, disabled people, ethnic minorities and people from the LGBT community are more likely to experience sexual harassment than people who do not have these protected characteristics

There may be risks that only affect one job role or worker - these should still be considered and addressed.

An assessment of the risk should be completed on an annual basis using the existing risk management framework and any identified risks mitigated and recorded.

Managers should ensure staff are aware of reporting mechanisms and managers must refer to this guidance if a staff member raises a complaint of harassment.

GUIDANCE – WHAT TO DO IF AN INCIDENT OCCURS

8. INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

All reported incidents of sexual harassment and sexual violence/assault will be investigated promptly, with appropriate actions taken to ensure the safety and rights of those affected.

If you have any questions relating to sexual misconduct, please contact your Safeguarding or HR or Workforce and OD team for advice.

If you feel you are experiencing or have experienced sexual harassment or if you witness sexual harassment or have a concern that another colleague may be experiencing or have experienced sexual harassment it is very important that you take action.

The reporting (or disclosing) of witnessed sexual harassment can be a means of identifying further and more serious allegations.

In all cases where a child under 18 discloses sexual misconduct/assault, or employees hear about sexual misconduct/assault of someone under 18, a Child at Risk Report must be made based on Wales Safeguarding Procedures (2019).

Where the Executive or Senior Management Team become aware of multiple concerns or complaints of inappropriate behaviour in an area, which may not have been formally reported but give rise to sufficient cause for concern, they may choose to conduct an investigation to understand the alleged behaviours in more detail and to determine if support and interventions are needed. This is intended to ensure the effective resolution of concerns raised and the prevention of future inappropriate behaviours, where identified by the investigation. Undertaking this type of investigation should only be done in consultation with the HR or Workforce and OD team and will involve

agreed terms of reference with the relevant department. If the findings indicate a potential conduct issue, this may lead to a disciplinary process under the relevant Policy.

8.1 If You Experience Sexual Harassment

You may be able to address matters informally if you feel able to do so. The person may not know that their behaviour is unwelcome or upsetting, so a conversation may help them to understand the effects of their behaviour and agree to change it. Should you need it, your local HR or Workforce and OD team can provide support to help you have an informal conversation.

There is no requirement that you attempt to informally challenge the behaviour. It is recognised that there are many situations where this may not be appropriate, safe or indeed something that you feel able to do. If this is too difficult for you, or if the informal approach is not appropriate, or has not been successful, then you are strongly encouraged to speak to someone.

Examples of people you could tell (in no particular order) are:

- A trusted colleague
- A member of your local HR or Workforce and OD team
- A member of your Safeguarding team
- Your manager
- Another senior colleague
- Your Trade Union Representative
- Speaking Up Safely contact/guardian

This is referred to as ‘disclosure’. It is vital that the initial response to a disclosure is handled appropriately and with sensitivity.

What you should NOT do:

- **Ignore or put up with the behaviour**
- **Believe it is your fault**
- **Put yourself in a position where you would be left on your own with the person behaving inappropriately**

The difference between disclosing and reporting

A disclosure is where someone tells another person about their experience but **makes it explicitly clear that they do not want action to be taken**. A disclosing party should be given time to make an informed choice and support about whether to make a formal report to the organisation (or to the police, or both). Just because a formal report is being made, does not prevent the matter being dealt with on an informal basis where this is requested by the reporter of harassment and/or deemed appropriate by the manager and HR or Workforce and OD advisor.

Whilst managers and HR or Workforce and OD advisors should try to respect the wishes of the individual making the disclosure, a disclosure can lead to formal action being taken by the employer if it is considered that there is a risk to an individual's safety; this will normally be deemed appropriate where the allegation is one of sexual assault, or where it forms part of a series of similar complaints.

In deciding whether it is appropriate to override the reporter of harassment's wishes not to take formal action, the manager should ask:

- Have they considered and exhausted all other possible options such as those already referred to in this guidance?

- What will the impact be of overriding the reporter of harassment's wishes on them?
- What are the potential risks to the reporter of harassment, the reporter of harassment's colleagues and to other third parties if the employer does not take further action?
- Have other complaints been made against the same person?
- What is the likelihood of the matter being resolved by the reporter of harassment without intervention by the employer?

Reporting is the first step in a formal process and is the term used to describe any disclosure of sexual harassment where it is not expressly requested by the reporting individual that no formal action be taken.

8.2 Receiving a Disclosure

The employee who receives the disclosure should:

- **Ensure the employee is safe** - if they are unsafe, or you cannot be assured they are safe or you believe they may be in significant danger of harm, take steps to immediately call the police (if not already informed) and seek advice from your HR or Workforce and OD or safeguarding team as soon as possible.
- **Signpost colleagues to this policy and refer them to support** described in Appendix 4.
- **Encourage them to consider reporting their concern** as set out in section 8.3, if it has not already been reported.
- **Make a note as soon as you are able to of any details of the disclosure**, ensuring confidentiality is maintained as set out in section 6. The reporter of harassment should be

notified that you will make a note of the disclosure including the date and time the disclosure was made, who it was made to, what was disclosed (as much information as possible) and what immediate actions were taken.

- **If the reporter of harassment does not want to take the disclosure any further**, you must respect their wishes unless there is a legal or safeguarding concern which means that further action must be taken. However, it may be that the disclosure has highlighted a need for training in the department or other follow up action, and you should liaise with the relevant manager or HR or Workforce and OD colleague in relation to any training that may need to be provided in the future.

If you need support or advice following the disclosure you could speak to someone in confidence, such as a member of your HR or Workforce and OD team, a member of your Safeguarding team or your own line manager.

The person receiving the disclosure should make every effort to follow up with the reporter of harassment within 3 months of the disclosure to enquire whether that individual requires any wellbeing support. The reporter of harassment should also be asked if any further incidents of harassment have occurred since the initial disclosure. Both the enquiry and response should be securely recorded in a confidential manner as set out above. If the reporter of harassment confirms further harassment has taken place, it may mean in some cases that further action will now become appropriate.

8.3 Reporting Incidents

It is recognised that reporting incidents can be a daunting prospect. Concerns of the individual that they may be showing disloyalty by reporting incidents, or that the reporting of an incident may leave the team short staffed, or indeed that they won't be believed often influence whether an individual reports an incident or not.

Our priority is the safety and wellbeing of our employees and we strongly encourage the reporting of any incident of alleged sexual harassment either in the workplace or by a workplace colleague

8.3.1 Receiving a Report

The employee who receives the report should:

- **Ensure the employee is safe** - if they are unsafe, or you cannot be assured they are safe or you believe they may be in significant danger of harm, take steps to immediately call the police (if not already informed) and seek advice from your HR or Workforce and OD or safeguarding team as soon as possible.
- **Signpost colleagues to this policy and refer them to support** described in Appendix 4.
- **Make a note as soon as they are able to of any details of the report**, ensuring confidentiality is maintained as set out in section 6. The reporter of harassment should be notified that a note of the report will be made including the date and time, who it was made to, what was disclosed (as much information as possible) and what immediate actions were taken.

Incidents can be reported formally or informally. For informal reporting please see section 8.6.3

8.3.2 Reporting Incidents Formally

Incidents can be formally reported verbally or in writing via any of the following:

- To a manager
- A member of the local HR or Workforce and OD team
- Speaking Up Safely contact/guardian (including via anonymous reporting platform/telephone/email hotline or your organisation's equivalent)
- A member of the Safeguarding team

We strongly encourage employees to also report criminal acts to the police, as set out in section 10 of the policy.

If you are unsure what constitutes sexual harassment, but you feel you have experienced or witnessed something you think may be in the scope of this procedure, it is very important that you report it as potential sexual harassment.

You can report anonymously if you do not feel comfortable providing a full report, via the Speaking Up Safely framework.

It is, however, preferable for individuals making a report to identify themselves, as this makes it more likely that reports can be fully and fairly investigated and resolved and contributes to creating an open and trusting culture. It also means the colleague reporting the sexual harassment can be kept informed of the progress of their report. Wherever possible a report of harassment should identify exactly what comment was made/action was taken, by whom, on what date/s this

was, where it occurred and if there were any other witnesses to the alleged harassment.

If a report is made anonymously, the steps in this policy must be followed as closely as possible based on the information provided in the disclosure.

Please note, where a report is made anonymously, but it is possible for the employer to identify the reporter of harassment, the employer will be expected to encourage and support the reporter of harassment to provide more details or come forward for the reasons set out above. This may include trying to establish any concerns the reporter of harassment has that has led to the request for anonymity.

Where a complaint is taken forward on an anonymous basis, please note whilst the employer will take reasonable endeavours to maintain that anonymity, the employer is unable to guarantee absolute anonymity, particularly if any external agencies become involved.

The individual accused of harassment will also need to receive sufficient details of the report in order to properly answer the allegations against them in keeping with the principles of natural justice.

Cases of sexual harassment should be dealt with via the NHS Wales Disciplinary Policy or Upholding Professional Standards in Wales Procedure if the allegations are against a doctor or dentist. This includes scenarios where the reporter of harassment is not an employee.

When a formal complaint of harassment or victimisation is made, an employer should consider what steps need to be taken while the matter is investigated to ensure that:

- **the reporter of harassment is not subjected to further acts of harassment**
- **the reporter of harassment is not victimised for having made a complaint**
- **any potential adverse impact on the reporter of harassment is minimised.**
- **other workers are safeguarded against similar behaviour, and**
- **there will be no interference with the investigation.**

8.4 Sexual Harassment by a Patient or Third Party

If a patient behaves in a sexual way towards you, and you feel safe to do so, you should tell them that their behaviour is unacceptable and ask them to stop.

If the patient does not stop the behaviour, or you do not feel safe to challenge the patient or continue with the interaction, you should excuse yourself from the encounter and seek help.

You should make your manager aware immediately and report the incident via DATIX, and seek support if you need it. Please refer to Appendix 4 for information on guidance and support.

Where your complaint is about someone other than an employee, such as a customer, supplier or visitor, we will consider what action may be appropriate to protect you and other staff pending the outcome of the investigation, bearing in mind the reasonable needs of the organisation and the rights of that person. Where

appropriate, we will attempt to discuss the matter with the third party.

We will also consider any request that you make for changes to your own working arrangements during the investigation. For example, you may ask for changes to your duties or working hours to avoid or minimise contact with the alleged harasser. You will not suffer financial detriment.

Managers made aware of sexual harassment by a patient should, as part of any response, conduct a risk assessment of the area and consider any additional steps needed to prevent sexual harassment occurring by a patient. All risk assessments should be securely recorded.

Sexual harassment by someone lacking mental capacity should still be reported, even if that person's actions were not intentional. The focus shifts to the impact of those actions on the victim, not the intent behind them and therefore should still be subject to reporting.

Please see Appendix 4 for BMA guidance on managing discrimination and sexual harassment by patients.

8.5 If You Witness Sexual Harassment

Employees who witness sexual harassment must take appropriate steps to address it. Depending on the circumstances, this could include:

- Intervening where they feel able to do so.
- Supporting the reporter of harassment to report it or reporting it on their behalf.

- Reporting the incident where they feel there may be a continuing risk if they do not report it.
- Co-operating in any investigation into the incident.

Witnesses of sexual harassment are strongly encouraged to report it and will be protected from victimisation. Please see section 8.3 above.

GUIDANCE – HOW TO MANAGE REPORTED CASES

8.6 The Process Following a Report of Sexual Harassment

The person who receives the report of sexual harassment must notify their local HR or Workforce and OD and safeguarding teams as soon as possible.

See Flowchart (Appendix 2)

8.6.1 Management Review (initial assessment)

The person making a complaint of sexual harassment should be asked if they would prefer a woman or man to interview them. Not everyone will be comfortable making a disclosure of this nature to someone from the opposite sex.

The local HR or Workforce and OD team will inform the local Safeguarding team to assess whether further actions under section 5 safeguarding regulations are required.

The local HR or Workforce and OD team will support the manager to conduct a management review (initial assessment) of the report.

This may involve:

- the individual (or team) with whom the report has been raised.
- an individual(s) with appropriate subject matter expertise
- the relevant HR or Workforce and OD officer/manager for that area.
- any other relevant individual deemed able to provide advice (e.g., Safeguarding colleagues).

See separate Management Review (initial assessment) guidance for further information

Following the management review (initial assessment), the following actions, which are not mutually exclusive may be considered as next steps:

- Further fact finding.
- Commissioning of a formal investigation under the NHS Wales Disciplinary Policy or the Upholding Professional Standards in Wales Procedure (UPSW) if the individual accused of harassment is a doctor or dentist.
- An informal resolution process (see section 8.6.3)
- If allegations could amount to criminal proceedings following a management review (initial assessment), notifying the police and/or other relevant agencies, including the individual accused of harassment's employers if their employer is not NHS Wales, or any regulatory bodies such as the NMC, may be deemed necessary. Please note, notifications to the police should only be made where required by Safeguarding rather than as a matter of practice for all sexual harassment allegations.

8.6.2 Suspension/moving an individual from their normal place of work

Where reporter of harassments and individuals accused of harassment work together a risk assessment will be undertaken, and it may be necessary to discuss temporary changes to working arrangements. It is not normal practice to move a reporter of harassment as a first step, unless they have requested this, and normal practice should be to move individuals accused of harassment wherever possible and necessary. This does not pre-judge the allegations in any way, it is simply with a view to furthering the organisation's legal obligations under the Worker Protection Act.

Please see All Wales Disciplinary Policy/ Upholding Professional Standards in Wales Procedure (UPSW) for more information.

8.6.3 Reporting Incidents Informally

Incidents can be informally reported verbally or in writing via any of the following:

- A manager
- A member of the local HR or Workforce and OD team
- Speaking Up Safely contact/guardian (including via anonymous reporting platform/telephone/email hotline or your organisation's equivalent)
- A local Trade Union representative

State that you want to informally report an incident.

8.6.4 If the Reporter of harassment Requests that the Matter be Resolved Informally

The person receiving the informal report should listen to the reporter of harassment and work out how best they can help them to resolve the issue informally and in a way with which the reporter of harassment is most comfortable having considered the following actions:

- Discussing ways to approach the issue directly with the individual accused of harassment.
- Supporting the reporter of harassment in raising the issue with the individual accused of harassment by accompanying them in any discussion or helping them to set out their thoughts in writing.
- Raising the matter informally with the individual accused of harassment on the reporter of harassment's behalf.
- Obtaining advice on how best to resolve the issue and/or assistance in doing so from other sources either internally such as from the local HR or Workforce and OD team or externally from sources such as ACAS.
- Arranging mediation by a trained mediator between the reporter of harassment and the individual accused of harassment. In these circumstances, the manager and HR or Workforce and OD advisor (in conjunction with safeguarding advice) must consider whether this type of resolution is appropriate. If so, an independently facilitated conversation will be arranged in line with the All-Wales Respect and Resolution Policy.
- Obtaining advice on or assistance in dealing with issues relating to particular protected characteristics, such as from a charity with expertise relating to a particular disability.
- Obtaining counselling or support for the individual

It is important that a record of the following is kept:

- The details of the report/incident.
- A record of any discussion held with the individual accused of harassment.
- A record of any follow up actions.
- A reflections document completed.
- Any further training needs identified.

The manager must schedule a follow-up conversation with the reporter of harassment to check if any further incidents of harassment have occurred and whether any further support is required.

It is recognised that an informal solution may not be appropriate or may not work in many cases. For example, any informal solution is unlikely to be appropriate in more serious cases, or to work in cases where the alleged harasser is unlikely to accept that they have done anything wrong.

The reporter of harassment can make the matter formal at any stage if they wish to.

8.6.5 Investigating Formally Reported Incidents

Protecting the reporter of sexual harassment must be paramount.

- Investigators of allegations of sexual harassment will take particular care about the relevance and intrusiveness of questions required to investigate these matters. This includes taking great care when asking questions of a personal nature.

- Greater flexibility may be applied to the reporter of harassment's right to be accompanied to meetings related to investigating the complaint, particularly by a friend or family member (in a supportive capacity), in addition to the usual right to be accompanied by a trade union representative or work colleague.
- The reporter of harassment and individual accused of harassment should be provided with a single point of contact throughout the process wherever possible.
- These contacts should keep both parties separately and appropriately updated and ensure that they have access to support as required.
- Terms of Reference should be clearly written, containing wherever possible the specifics of the allegation; i.e., what was allegedly said/done/when/where (and where no anonymity applies) to whom.
- Timescales for each stage of the process will be provided. If timescales cannot be met, all parties will be informed of the delay and the reasons given as far as possible.

NHS Wales organisations will ensure that any allegations of potential sexual harassment are managed swiftly and in line with this policy.

Experiencing sexual harassment is extremely distressing and can be life changing. It's also distressing and a serious matter for an employee to be accused of sexual harassment. NHS Wales organisations will not presume the accusation is either true or false prior to a fair and thorough investigation.

Sexual harassment cases will sometimes only be evidenced by the reporter of harassment's word against that of the individual accused of harassment. This should not prevent the reporter of

harassment from speaking up. NHS Wales is committed to treating all complaints fairly.

Care must be taken to ensure no action is taken that could be perceived as punishing any person who raises a complaint in good faith.

Please see the All-Wales Disciplinary Policy/UPSW for more details on the Investigation stage of a process.

8.6.6 Actions Following an Investigation

The outcomes of the investigation will follow the relevant NHS Wales Policy. However, where there is a finding that on the balance of probabilities, the alleged sexual harassment did occur, but does not result in dismissal, the employer will normally be expected to consider if there should be a requirement for the perpetrator to attend anti-harassment training (either individually or as part of departmental training); this may be combined with another sanction. Any decision makers will also need to risk assess the likelihood of the harassment re-occurring (and any measures that could prevent this) when determining what sanction to apply.

NHS Wales recognises that in some cases it may be appropriate to signpost perpetrators to specialist services if they genuinely want to change their behaviour – this should be agreed on a case-by-case basis.

When dealing with a sexual harassment case, cultural sensitivity may be required. This may apply to the reporter of harassment, the perpetrator and any witnesses. Cultural attitudes may be a factor

within some cases and these need to be considered in understanding the situation. However, cultural attitudes are not accepted as an excuse or mitigation for sexual harassment.

To provide assurance that the matter has been addressed appropriately; where a complaint has been upheld the organisation may share some aspects of an investigation and/or their outcomes; including any action that has been taken to prevent a similar event happening again with the reporter of harassment. This will be considered on a case-by-case basis and advice should be sought from your local HR or Workforce and OD team. Any sharing of information must be compliant with relevant data protection laws and align to your organisation's Information Governance policy.

Whether or not your complaint is upheld, we will consider how best to manage the ongoing working relationship between you and the person concerned. It may be appropriate to arrange some form of mediation or counselling, or to change the duties, working location or reporting lines of one or both parties.

Employees who raise a report of sexual harassment in good faith (whether founded or not) will always be supported, and this should include offering adjustments to the usual witness protocol.

This may include (and not limited to):

- Adjustments to normal process in the disciplinary hearing.
- Ensuring that we take a sensitive approach when cross examining a reporter of sexual harassment, including avoiding where possible the individual accused of harassment or their representative directly cross examining the reporter of harassment (subject to the provisions of UPSW).

- Considering submission of questions direct to the chair to ensure there isn't anything that is inappropriate or inappropriately worded.
- Considering the use of partition screens.
- Remote (video) attendance at hearing(s) and only for as long as necessary.

Any staff member who deliberately provides false information in bad faith, or who otherwise acts in bad faith as part of an investigation, may be subject to action under the All-Wales Disciplinary Procedure/Upholding Professional Standards in Wales. However, you will not be disciplined or treated detrimentally because your complaint has not been upheld.

If an individual has genuine cause to believe that an allegation made against them is false or vexatious, this should be clearly communicated during the management review/initial assessment stage and any subsequent stages in that particular case.

8.6.7 Non-Employees

Employees who are seconded or deployed to another organisation will be supported by NHS Wales to report sexual harassment in accordance with this policy or a similar policy provided by the host organisation.

NHS Wales also has a duty of care to protect individuals employed by other organisations and third parties, such as suppliers or visitors, from sexual harassment (as defined in section 5) from any individual in the workplace.

If employees are subject to sexual harassment from individuals not employed by NHS Wales, this will be taken no less seriously. In these circumstances NHS Wales will:

- not tolerate any conduct – on its premises or within any environment – that may be defined as sexual harassment.
- report any allegation to their employer or representative without delay and take appropriate steps to ensure the safety of those involved. This should be reported in the same way as if the individual accused of harassment were an NHS Wales employee.
- following the receipt of allegations of sexual harassment, take action, which may involve taking management action and/or commencing a management review (initial assessment) under the organisation's disciplinary policy or Upholding Professional Standards in Wales Procedure (UPSW) if the allegations are against a doctor or dentist.

If secondees who fall within the scope of this policy are found to be in breach of this procedure after an investigation, please follow the All-Wales Secondment Policy.

NHS Wales expects any third-party organisation that deploys employees or representatives to work in or with NHS Wales to engage with any investigation relating to sexual harassment and take appropriate action and/or provide appropriate support in respect of findings in relation to the employee or representative.

8.7 Providing Support

NHS Wales recognises that reporting sexual harassment takes courage and can be extremely stressful. Any individual raising a concern or complaint is to be given reassurance and support throughout the process. This support may also need to be extended to any employees who have witnessed sexual harassment.

As well as providing opportunities to talk, HR or Workforce and OD teams should signpost employees to relevant services such as Occupational Health (OH) or local employee wellbeing service where available. Also see sources of support in Appendix 4 below.

Incidents of sexual harassment can have long-term impacts on those who directly experience them as well as their friends and family. A reporter of harassment may need adjustments to support them to fulfil their role and workload, especially while any investigation is ongoing. The reporter of harassment should have a conversation with their line manager (or nominated person, which may include an occupational health professional) to review matters such as their current working arrangements and consider whether any additional support is needed, for example, by using the Flexible Working or Special Leave Policies.

Where concerns regarding attendance and/or capability of the reporter of harassment may be connected to a sexual harassment incident, adjustments to the attendance and/or capability process will be considered by the individual's line manager with advice from the local HR or Workforce and OD team. Any adjustments should be recorded and reviewed every 2 weeks, documented and shared with the relevant parties such as the individual and/or their line manager and their trade union representative.

If sickness absence is caused by sexual harassment at work, advice on this can be provided by your local HR or Workforce and OD team.

8.8 Victimisation, including when no further action is taken

NHS Wales does not tolerate harassment or victimisation of anyone reporting sexual harassment and will not tolerate any attempt to persuade or force an employee to not raise their

concerns. 'Victimisation' is when someone is treated less favourably as a result of being involved with a discrimination or harassment complaint and is unlawful under the Equality Act.

NHS Wales will uphold its duty of care to ensure colleagues are fully supported when reporting sexual harassment, whether their complaint is upheld or not.

Any retaliation and victimisation of an individual raising a report or acting as a witness should be reported to a line manager or your local HR or Workforce and OD team and will be addressed. This may result in action being taken under the Disciplinary Policy or Upholding Professional Standards in Wales Procedure (UPSW) if the allegations are against a doctor or dentist.

9. REPORTING TO STATUTORY REGULATORS

NHS Wales organisations reserve the right and may be obliged to report an employee holding a professional registration of any description to their relevant statutory regulator (for example, Nursing and Midwifery Council, General Medical Council, The Health and Care Professions Council, the Law Society) in accordance with their relevant professional codes of conduct.

The designated employees for ensuring that NHS Wales organisations make an appropriate referral will be the relevant local HR or Workforce and OD team. HR or Workforce and OD teams may take advice from a range of individuals including the most senior professional of the profession within NHS Wales Organisations for example, Chief Nursing Officer and/or Chief Medical Officer before making a formal referral.

When making a referral, HR or Workforce and OD teams will do this in accordance with local organisation professional registration policy.

10. POLICE INVOLVEMENT

A disclosure of sexual harassment may allege a criminal act. If it is suspected that a criminal act has taken place, please contact your local Safeguarding team as soon as possible.

Where possible, a conversation with the reporter of harassment to discuss their wish for police involvement should precede any referral. If you believe there is a danger to safety and/or life, you should call the police on 999 immediately.

The Police may prosecute without victim involvement, particularly if there is corroborative evidence.

NHS Wales HR or Workforce and OD teams routinely work with Safeguarding teams using safeguarding policies to review each case on a case-by-case basis and consider the need for escalation to relevant authorities, including the police, and referrals are made where there is concern that the allegations may constitute a criminal act. The organisation will ensure that matters are referred to the wider authorities such as the relevant Local Authority Designated Officer and/or the relevant Local Authority Safeguarding Team where appropriate.

Where an internal investigation is taking place, the HR or Workforce and OD team will consult with the police at agreed intervals about concurrent investigation processes to ensure the criminal investigation/process is not prejudiced.

Reporters of harassment can report sexual harassment to the police directly. They may express a wish that they do not want to prosecute, or they wish to report and think about prosecution later. These are matters that must be discussed with the police directly.

11. EQUALITY INCLUDING WELSH LANGUAGE

Please refer to the completed Equality Impact Assessment undertaken at the time this policy was ratified.

12. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: How to Respond to a Disclosure of Sexual misconduct

Appendix 2: Draft Sexual Safety Incident Flowchart

Appendix 3: Roles and Responsibilities

Appendix 4: Further Information and Support

13. REFERENCES

Sexual harassment and harassment at work technical guidance. Available at: [The Equality and Human Rights Commission \(2024\) Sexual harassment and Harassment at Work technical Guidance](#)

2020 Sexual harassment survey commissioned by the Government Equalities Office. Available at:

[2020 sexual Harassment Survey \(Government Equalities Office\)](#)

NHS England Sexual Misconduct Policy. Available at:

[NHS England Sexual Misconduct Policy](#)

ACAS sexual harassment guidance. Available at:

[ACAS sexual harassment guidance:](#)

Surviving in Scrubs 'Surviving Healthcare' report. Available at:

[Surviving In Scrubs 'Surviving Healthcare' Report](#)

BMA Sexual Misconduct at Work guidance. Available at:

[Sexual misconduct at work](#)

Appendix 1: How to Respond to a Disclosure of Sexual Harassment

Any employee or worker could be given a disclosure of sexual harassment.

Ask the individual how they want to be supported. Do not make assumptions and do not dictate what will or must happen. Let the individual tell you what they need.

If you believe someone is in danger, dial 999.

Many people feel a loss of control, so empowering them and validating their experience is vital to minimise trauma.

It is crucial to handle the conversation respectfully and supportively. Your role is to listen to the person sharing their experience and agree on the next steps to take.

Your role is not to provide counselling, clinical advice or offer retribution against the perpetrator.

You should:

- ensure they are safe
- actively listen (without having any distractions such as your phone)
- believe and validate them
- respect confidentiality but ensure they understand you may need to share information or example if a safeguarding or legal concern is outlined
- safely signpost them to support (and reporting options if they haven't reported already)

Safety of the Employee

- if they are unsafe or you cannot be assured that they are safe and you believe they may be in danger of harm, take steps to immediately call the police (if not already informed) and seek immediate advice from your local HR or Workforce and OD team.
- where there are any safeguarding concerns (for example if there is a concern that someone is being co-coerced or controlled or where there are mental capacity concerns), you or your local HR or Workforce and OD team must contact your Safeguarding team to request an urgent discussion about employee safeguarding.
- consider any action that you or another appropriate person could take to help ensure the immediate safety of the reporter of harassment. For example, if the incident occurred in NHS Wales premises, consider and discuss with the reporter of harassment and an appropriate manager if an alternative work location would be appropriate. If the individual accused of harassment is a visitor and remains on site, you may need to contact security, and if the individual accused of harassment is an employee, you must contact your HR or Workforce and OD team for advice to co-ordinate escorting the individual accused of harassment from the building.

You should NOT:

- push for details
- make assumptions
- ask why they did not say anything sooner
- be judgemental or criticise their choices
- express criticism or disbelief
- look disinterested (think about your body language)

- tell them what to do
- talk about your own experiences
- provide counselling yourself
- share their information with others unless they explicitly give you permission to do so, or there are safeguarding or legal concerns
- ask why they did not run away or fight back
- play down or minimise their experience and the significance of what they are sharing.

Signpost colleagues to this policy and:

- refer them to the support described in Appendix 4
- encourage them to report their concern as set out in section 8.3 above, if it has not already been reported
- make a note as soon as you can of any details of the disclosure, ensuring confidentiality is maintained. The reporter of harassment should be notified that you will make a note of the disclosure including the date and time the disclosure was made, who it was made to, what was disclosed (as much information as possible) and what immediate actions were taken

If the reporter of harassment does not want to take the disclosure any further, you must respect their wishes. However, if you need support or advice following the disclosure you could speak to someone in confidence, such as your local HR or Workforce and OD team or your own line manager



Responding to Reports of Sexual Harassment Flowchart

1

DISCLOSURE

An individual discloses that they are a victim of or have witnessed sexual harassment or sexual misconduct

ENSURE THE PERSON IS SAFE

Does the person want to report the incident(s)?

Yes

No

Informal Action

Go to 2

Are there safeguarding issues?
If you believe someone is in danger, dial 999
 For guidance, signpost colleagues to your sexual harassment intranet resources.

! Even if the individual does not want to report, there may be safeguarding issues that require the disclosure to be reported.
Ask your Safeguarding team for advice.

! Remember: Incidents can be reported at a later date.
There is no time limit to report.
 Concerns can be reported anonymously via the Speaking Up Safely platform.
 Please refer to the Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy and your sexual harassment intranet resources.

Informal Action can take place without an investigation.
 The person receiving the informal report should listen to the complainant to understand how best they can help them.
 To resolve the issue informally and in a way with which the complainant is most comfortable having considered the actions listed in section 8.6.3 of the policy.
 Informal action may not be appropriate or may not work in many cases.

The individual is supported to formally report the incident(s)

2 REPORT

Protecting the person who raised the complaint or who is the victim of sexual harassment should be paramount.

- Incidents can be formally reported to:
- Your manager
 - A member of your local HR or Workforce and OD team
 - Your Speaking Up Safely contact/guardian
 - A member of your Safeguarding team

The alleged perpetrator also needs to be treated fairly and offered support in line with policy and the law.

In some cases, more immediate action may need to be taken, such as suspending or moving the alleged perpetrator. A member of your local HR or Workforce and OD team will be able to advise investigating managers on the appropriate course of action.

Remember:
Colleagues can also report completely anonymously.
See your local Speaking Up Safely information.

Go to **3**



The local HR or Workforce and OD team will inform the local Safeguarding team to assess whether further actions under Section 5 safeguarding regulations are required.

The local HR or Workforce and OD team will support the manager to conduct a management review (initial assessment) of the report.



3

NEXT STEPS

No Further Action

Police Investigation

In some cases, a Police investigation must take place. You safeguarding team will provide advice in these cases.

Reports of sexual harassment will be managed swiftly, confidentially and in line with the appropriate organisational policies and procedures. (The result of the management review could be that no further action is taken).

Investigation

If deemed appropriate, a formal investigation is commissioned.

!
The person who raised the complaint will be appropriately informed of developments throughout the process.

FORMAL ACTION

INFORMAL ACTION

COMPLAINT NOT UPHeld

Formal action will normally follow the process in the All Wales Disciplinary Policy or Upholding Professional Standards in Wales Procedure (UPSW) if the allegations are against a doctor or dentist

Informal action on a case by case basis in line with the relevant policy.

Signpost to support, and advice and guidance in the All Wales Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy and sexual harassment intranet resources.

Appendix 3 – Roles and Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for policy implementation and review rests with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

The CEO shall delegate operational responsibility to the Executive Director of HR or Workforce and OD. All NHS Wales Directors will demonstrate due diligence in respect of the Worker Protection (Amendment of Equality Act 2010) and be responsible for policy implementation at all other NHS Wales premises.

To support cultural development the **Organisation** will take the following actions:

- ensure the Executive Team regularly reviews data relating to sexual misconduct and that lessons are learnt and changes in practice are made to improve sexual safety in the workplace.
- ensure all colleagues are aware of issues relating to sexual harassment, the Anti-sexual harassment Policy and how to deal with reports and disclosures appropriately.
- actively work to prevent sexual harassment in the workplace
- encourage managers to ask about an individual employee's working relationships and environment within their line manager/employee relationship 1:1 meetings.
- ensure a named member of the Executive Team has responsibility for sexual safety.

In addition to their responsibilities as employees, managers and people in positions of leadership (listed above), **The Safeguarding Team** will:

- offer guidance to employees and managers on the interpretation of this procedure in respect of cases of violence against women, domestic abuse or sexual violence.

- provide advice and support to employees affected by violence against women, domestic abuse or sexual violence.
- provide advice and support to managers who suspect an employee may be experiencing affected by violence against women, domestic abuse or sexual violence.
- maintain confidentiality as far as possible and reasonably practical unless there is a safeguarding or legal concern that needs to be reported.
- ensure that procedures and guidance relating to Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence are up to date and available for managers and employees.

Safeguarding managers must be made aware of all allegations of sexual assault or domestic abuse by an employee and if appropriate, a decision will be made in line with current guidance and legislation about what steps will be taken.

In all cases where a child under 18 discloses a sexual assault, or employees hear about a sexual assault of someone under 18, a Child at Risk Report must be made based on Wales Safeguarding Procedures (2019).

To support our commitment to a safe workplace and culture all **employees** should:

- Ensure they understand what sexual harassment is.
- Be aware of how their behaviour can affect others and model appropriate behaviour.
- challenge inappropriate behaviour, if possible and where it can be done safely, and report it.
- promote a culture that fosters openness and transparency and does not tolerate unwanted, harmful and/or inappropriate sexual behaviours, upholding the values and behaviours/core principles of NHS Wales and the local organisation.

- report incidents of sexual harassment when witnessed, or support those who have experienced sexual harassment by reporting it.
- co-operate fully in any investigation.
- maintain confidentiality as far as possible and reasonably practical unless there is a safeguarding or legal concern that needs to be reported.
- ensure they have completed all appropriate Statutory and Mandatory training modules, including Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence and Treat Me Fairly.
- familiarise themselves with and adhere to the principles set out in this policy.

In addition to their responsibilities as employees (listed above), **line managers** should:

- provide appropriate support and/or signpost support to those who disclose or report sexual harassment.
- undertake training to ensure they understand what sexual harassment is and their role in eliminating this in the workplace.
- ensure their employees have completed all appropriate statutory and mandatory training modules, including Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence and Treat Me Fairly.
- report an incident to HR or Workforce and OD colleagues where relevant and in line with this policy.
- be proactive in putting into place any reasonable adjustments including completion of the sexual safety risk assessment, individual wellness action plans and stress risk assessments where necessary.
- be available to support the investigation if appropriate.
- be responsible for creating a culture where employees feel safe to work, raise concerns and feel listened to.

- maintain confidentiality as far as possible and reasonably practical unless there is a safeguarding or legal concern that needs to be reported.
- provide support to an individual accused of harassment and/or signpost them to support.
- be a role model for promoting equal and professional behaviours in the workplace.
- be aware there may be a need to report an instance of sexual harassment, bearing in mind confidentiality and the wishes of the reporter of harassment should it need to be discussed anonymously with the Head of HR or Workforce and OD and/or Head of Safeguarding.
- ensure that a person is not victimised for making or being involved in a complaint of sexual harassment.

In addition to their responsibilities as employees (listed above), the **HR or Workforce and OD team** will:

- undertake training to ensure they understand what sexual harassment is and their role in eliminating this in the workplace.
- ensure that there are clear processes in place for responding to complaints of sexual harassment or assault and clearly communicate them.
- offer guidance to employees and managers on the interpretation of this policy and any accompanying guidance
- ensure information and training is available to support the effective implementation of this policy.
- monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of this policy.
- provide specialist advice at all stages of a complaint being raised for the reporter of harassment, line manager, individual accused of harassment and in the event of a formal investigation, the case/ commissioning manager, the investigating officer and disciplinary panel hearing.

- maintain confidentiality as far as possible and reasonably practical unless there is a safeguarding or legal concern that needs to be reported.
- signpost colleagues to the appropriate support.

Local operational HR or Workforce and OD colleagues will act as key contacts for individuals who raise complaints of sexual harassment.

Senior HR or Workforce and OD managers will work closely with the safeguarding colleagues and other departments/agencies as appropriate.

In addition to their responsibilities as employees (listed above), **Trade Union/staff side Representatives** should:

- undertake training to ensure they understand what sexual harassment is and their role in eliminating this in the workplace.
- signpost to this policy, explain the procedures for reporting and the potential routes and outcomes, and assist with the reporting process where appropriate.
- explain the options for support both internally and externally during and after the process.
- maintain confidentiality as far as possible and reasonably practicable unless there is a safeguarding or legal concern that needs to be reported.
- provide support to their members through informal and formal processes.
- work with NHS organisations to promote and deliver training and awareness programs that prevent sexual harassment in the workplace.
- work proactively with management to monitor and address workplace culture issues that may contribute to a hostile environment.

When representing members who are accused of sexual harassment, Trade Unions are expected neither to condone or

defend such actions; nor ignore or refuse outright to hear or assist a member accused of such actions.

Representatives must be careful not to presume guilt or ignore the obligation to advise the member and ensure a fair hearing.

In addition to their responsibilities as employees and managers (listed above), individuals in a **leadership position** (often noted as 'position of power') should:

- undertake training to ensure they understand what sexual harassment is and their role in eliminating this in the workplace.
- be aware of the potential power imbalance that can increase the vulnerability of some employees.
- never take advantage of their position to coerce employees into performing sexual favours.
- maintain confidentiality as far as possible and reasonably practical unless there is a safeguarding or legal concern that needs to be reported.
- ensure no colleague is subjected to inappropriate behaviours including jokes and banter.
- be aware of the vulnerabilities of women and minority groups who may be at greater risk of sexual harassment. This includes individuals with protected characteristics such as but not limited to gender, race, sexuality, gender identity, religion and disability which may increase the risk of experiencing sexual harassment.
- identify potential risk factors and take prompt, reasonable action to minimise those risks.

In addition to their responsibilities as employees, managers and people in positions of leadership (listed above), **Executive Team members** will:

- conduct regular reviews of internal data and ensure appropriate actions are taken in areas of concern.
- influence organisational culture and set organisational priorities relating to sexual harassment.
- support the development of the leadership community to support the operation of this procedure.

Appendix 4: Further Information and Support

[Live Fear Free](#) provides help and advice about violence against women and men, domestic abuse and sexual violence. Live Fear Free operate 24/7, offer support through the Welsh language, have access to Language Line and use Sign Live to support deaf survivors. 0808 80 10 800

[Rape Crisis England and Wales](#): 24/7 helpline that can provide immediate support if you have experienced sexual misconduct.

[Victim Support](#): provide specialist help to support victims of crime to cope and move on to the point where they feel they are back on track with their lives.

Local Occupational Health and Wellbeing Services provide a range of services to help employees stay well both at home and at work

Trade Union representatives

Provide advice and support to their members when they have issues at work.

[Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Centre \(RASASC\) North Wales](#) provides information, specialist support and therapy to anyone aged 13 and over who has experienced any kind of sexual abuse or violence either recently or in the past.

[ACAS](#): helpline for anyone experiencing workplace related issues including sexual harassment/misconduct.

[Rights of Women](#): have free legal advice lines for women who have experienced domestic abuse, sexual violence and sexual harassment/misconduct at work.

[Surviving in scrubs](#): provide support, share survivor stories and campaign to end sexism, harassment, and sexual assault in the healthcare workforce.

[Sexual Assault Referral Centres](#) (SARC) offers confidential medical and practical support to people who have recently been raped or sexually assaulted.

[Galop](#): support LGBT+ people who have experienced abuse and violence

[SurvivorsUK](#): provide support to male and non-binary survivors of sexual violence, providing counselling, practical help and community on your healing journey.

[UK Government Sexual Abuse Support](#) for victims of sexual violence and abuse.

[NHS help after rape and sexual assault](#): information on the NHS website about where to find support if you have been sexually assaulted, raped or abused.

[Samaritans](#): support for anyone who's struggling to cope, and who needs someone to listen without judgement or pressure.

[Equality and Human Rights Commission Technical Guidance](#)

[Rights of Women](#): A charity dedicated to providing frontline legal advice to women experiencing all forms of violence against women and girls in England and Wales.

[HCPC Sexual Safety Hub](#): Raising awareness of the impact of sexual misconduct, and helping to improve the sexual safety of

service users, those working within health and social care, and the students and learners on our approved education programmes.

[BMA Sexual Misconduct at Work Resources](#): Information on sexual misconduct and the resources to support you if you have been involved in an incident of sexual misconduct, or if someone is seeking your support.

[Managing discrimination from patients and their guardians and relatives \(BMA\)](#)

[Unison sexual Harassment Guidance](#): Guidance and model policy

[Wales TUC Sexual harassment Toolkit](#): Guidance and toolkit

[National Stalking Helpline](#) Run by the Suzy Lamplugh Trust, the helpline gives advice and information to people who believe they're being stalked (includes 'Am I being stalked?' tool 0808 802 0300

[Men's Advice Line](#) The Helpline for male victims of domestic abuse 0808 801 0327

[BAWSO \(Black Association Women Step Out\)](#): Provides practical prevention, protection and emotional support services to Black minority ethnic (BME) and migrant victims of domestic abuse, sexual violence, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, honour-based violence, modern slavery and human trafficking 0800 7318 147

[Canopi](#) Free and confidential mental health support for NHS and social care staff across Wales

[NHS Wales Guidance for Victims of Violence and Aggression](#)